

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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VOLUME XLIII.—No. 150

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

BOWERY THEATRE—THROUGH FIRE.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—GARDEN.
PARK THEATRE—THE LINGERS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—A CELEBRATED CASE.
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TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 30, 1878.

THE HERALD will be sent to the address of
persons going into the country during the summer
at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.The probabilities are that the weather in New
York and its vicinity to-day will be somewhat
cooler and cloudy or partly cloudy, with showers.
To-morrow it will be cloudy or partly cloudy,
with rain and increasing east to southeast winds.WALL STREET, YESTERDAY.—The stock market
was active and strong. Gold opened and
closed at 101½, declining in the interim to
101. Government bonds were firm, States
steady and railroads strong.NONE OF THE COURTS will be in session to-
day.ANOTHER ADVANCE in coal yesterday. The
combination is getting along nicely.THE UNVEILING of Mazzini's bust in Central
Park was the great event yesterday among our
Italian citizens.Mrs. VOSHUGH was not, after all, called to
testify against her husband. The evidence in
the case is all in.THE FORTIFYING of Victoria shows that
British interests in that quarter are not consid-
ered entirely safe.A LARGE NUMBER of slaters are earnestly
seeking an opportunity to serve their country
and humanity as dog catchers.IF ARTHUR, the chief of the locomotive en-
gineers, is to be believed, the reported strike
on the Western railroads is all nonsense.THE MEMBERS of Mr. Potter's fraud com-
mittee have all suddenly become sick at the
prospect of going to Florida and Louisiana in July.TWO HUNDRED and twenty-nine million dol-
lars' worth of exports over imports for the past
ten months is a pretty good exhibit of our
business.BROOKLYN DOES NOT INTEND to be behind in
the rapid transit business. A main line, with
five branches, forms her comprehensive plan of
improvements.THE HOUSE made a pretty good dive into the
Treasury in the River and Harbor bill, but the
Senate committee has gone nearly a million
dollars deeper.CINCINNATI'S BOARD OF TRADE is opposed to
the reduction of the army because of the Com-
mune. It is the Indians, not the Commune, they
ought to fear.BASS, the noted Texan train robber, has been
surrounded by the Sheriff and his deputies.
It is to be hoped he will land him in the
Penitentiary.CARDINAL McCLOSKEY's reception yesterday
was largely attended by the clergy and lay
members of his flock. The ceremonies were ex-
ceedingly simple, but at the same time exceed-
ingly impressive.ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Brooklyn, has been saved
through the generosity of Mr. R. Fulton Cut-
ting, one of its vestrymen, who has given the
magnificent donation of seventy thousand dol-
lars toward the payment of its indebtedness.THE OPENING RACES at Jerome Park to-day
will undoubtedly be very fine. The fields are
large, the horses good and the track is in plen-
tiful condition. In a fashionable point of view
the meeting will be unusually attractive.THE SEASON OF POLO, which has become as
popular among the gay Parisians as it is here,
was opened at Jerome Park yesterday with sev-
eral spirited and interesting games. This year
the club grounds are in perfect order, the
ponies in splendid condition, and an unusually
brilliant season in this exciting sport may be
expected.THE WEATHER.—Two depressions are still
within the meteorological field east of the Rocky
Mountains, one passing off the New England
and New Brunswick coasts, with fresh winds
and light rains, and the other extending from
the region of the lower lakes and Ohio Valley
toward the Southwest and South, attended by
heavier rains and increasing easterly winds.
Between the two depressions there extends a
zone of high pressure which stretches from
Montana eastward to the upper lakes and thence
southeastward toward the South Atlantic coast.
The advance of the Western depression is marked
by a sharp fall of pressure west of the Alle-
ghany Mountains and the development of local
disturbances in the Ohio Valley and lower lake
districts. The temperatures have risen very
generally, but least on the East Atlantic coast,
the lakes and in the Northwest. There are in-
dications that the depression now moving into
the Atlantic from our East coast will develop
stormy winds when it reaches west longitude
forty-five degrees. In New York and its vicinity
to-day the weather will be somewhat cooler and
cloudy, or partly cloudy, with showers. To-
morrow it will be cloudy, or partly cloudy,
with rain and increasing east to southeast winds.

In Memoriam.

Thirteen eventful years have passed since
the close of the civil war, and an average
of fifteen years since the consignment to
their mother earth of the mortal remains
over which spring flowers are to be scat-
tered to-day with free hands prompted by
loving or patriotic hearts. Natural affec-
tion, perhaps, bears a larger part in this
beautiful observance than patriotism, be-
cause a majority of our soldiers who gave
their lives for their country had domestic
ties, and their graves, while fresh, were
wept over by deeply affected mothers.The fifteen years that have elapsed since
most of these graves were made have not
only had a softening effect on the grief of
bereaved mourners, but a moderating in-
fluence on the political passions which led
to, accompanied and long survived the war.
In proportion as private sorrow has been
assuaged by the lapse of time and by the
formation of new domestic ties, in that same
proportion has the hate of sections been
allayed. The public feeling of the North
no longer recoils against laying Nature's
most beautiful gifts on the green turf which
covers the Confederate dead. There is, in-
deed, no change of judgment respecting the
rightfulness of the war, but a more chari-
table sentiment has arisen toward the
misguided people of the South which
begs play to the natural promptings of hu-
man sympathy. The Southern matrons
who lost sons, the Southern sisters who
lost brothers, the Southern wives and
maidens who lost husbands and lovers in
that terrible strife, went through trials and
sufferings in all respects similar to those
which smote so many affectionate hearts in
the North, and sectional passions have hap-
pily so far subsided that there is a common
and mutual respect for these purely human
griefs which arose out of wounds inflicted
upon the dearest sanctities of domestic
life. Between a Northern and a South-
ern mother whose hearts have been torn
with anguish over sons fallen in
battle, between a Northern and a Southern
maiden, "waiting to be made a wife," for
whom all the light of life was extinguished
by the cruel fate of war, there is enough of
fellow feeling to enable them to perfectly
understand each other as soon as the
animosities kindled by the war begin to
cool. So much time has elapsed that these
natural sympathies are no longer ob-
structed, and the ever-enduring sentiments
of the human heart are gaining the mas-
tery. The more liberal tone of feeling
which tolerates and even consents to assist
in the decoration of Confederate graves is a
gratifying symptom of restored amity.This beautiful custom of making annual
floral tributes to the memory of common
soldiers who fell in battle is a strictly Amer-
ican observance. There is nothing re-
sembling it in the usages of any foreign na-
tion, and the liberal pensions which we be-
stow on maimed soldiers or surviving
relatives are equally characteristic of the
superior regard in which we hold our sol-
diers. These singular usages are easily ex-
plained. They are a natural consequence
of the peculiar composition of our armies.
The governments of Europe maintain large
standing armies and depend on them for
all purposes of aggression or defence. In
such countries the military profession is
separated from the body
of the community by a broad line
of demarcation, and being regarded
as a distinct class or caste it is cut off in a
great measure from popular sympathies, es-
pecially in countries where the army is re-
cruited from the dregs and scum of the
population. But in our country, where the
standing force in time of peace consists of
a mere handful of soldiers, our effective
armies on the outbreak of a great war con-
sist of public spirited citizens who vol-
unteer from the walks of civil life, and
maintain all the ties by which they were
bound to society in time of peace. Every
volunteer soldier who suddenly drops his
usual employment at the call of his country
for a term of service which he expects to
be short remains as closely knit to the com-
munity in which he has lived and to the
domestic relations in which he grew
up as if his absence had been occasioned
by a temporary call of business or a pleas-
ure excursion to distant parts. No tie is
sundered, no engagement is dissolved, no
flow of social sentiment is interrupted, when
patriotic young Americans leave the endear-
ments of home for military service. The
consequence is that many fond hearts follow
the citizen soldier with the liveliest inter-
est, and there is maintained a constant in-
terchange of sympathy between him and
those he has left behind. He remains part
and parcel of the civic community to which
he belongs, bound to it by a tie as
close as an umbilical cord. A signal
illustration of these unbroken rela-
tions with home life was afforded by the
army post offices which were maintained
during the civil war. No other government
ever made a similar provision for constant
and easy correspondence between its
soldiers engaged in active military opera-
tions and their families and friends. Pro-
vision was even made for enabling them to
vote in the elections of their own States, so
freely to the American soldier by the family
and community which regard him as bone
of their bone and flesh of their flesh that
causes so much interest to be felt in his
memory when he has sacrificed his life to
his country. This accounts for the affec-
tionate persistence with which flowers are
annually strewn upon soldiers' graves. Patriotism
has its part in this interesting observance,
but private affection is the great moving force. When, therefore, theSouthern people decorate the graves of the
Confederate dead it is not to be regarded
as persistence in the heresy of secession,
but as a tribute of natural affection to those
who were dear in life.As an honor paid to "national valor"
we see no great objection to including
the Confederate dead in these floral de-
corations. The war having ended and its
passions and animosities being at length
allayed we can afford to be just,
and even generous, to the bravery
of the Southern soldiers. General
Grant paid them a handsome tribute in the
interview which we published a few days
since, and the country may safely accept
his judgment of their military qualities.
We belittle our own soldiers if we under-
value the vigor and gallantry of those
against whom they fought. The time has
come when we may recognize the courage
and skill of both the Northern and the
Southern armies as a priceless national pos-
session. In future foreign wars the North
and the South will fight side by side, and
the nation is stronger in power and
prestige by the military vigor displayed
by the South. Foreign nations will
fear us more and be slower to
push controversies to extremities when they
consider that in a war with the United
States they will have to contend against the
combined military resources of the two sec-
tions which were separately so formidable
when they measured their strength against
each other. The demonstration given by
both sections of their splendid fighting
qualities is a valuable contribution to the
military prestige of the United States.

Austria and England—A Comedy.

The fine frenzy of both England and
Austria for a "European settlement" of the
Eastern question seems in the light of
events to wear an aspect the reverse of that
lofty disinterestedness which it was given
out to be. And this is how the facts came
out. Here were the two Powers howling
lustily that Russia was not merely swallow-
ing Turkey, but threatening all Europe,
and they, "in the interests of Europe,"
wanted this thing stopped. Their unanimity
appears to have amused somebody in Berlin
and to have caused somebody at St. Peters-
burg to laugh in his sleeve. So they sent a
clever man to Vienna, who took Andrassey
aside and said, "What can we do for you?
Never mind England; we want to satisfy
Austria." And Andrassey told him what he
wanted, which was found to have no refer-
ence to English interests or any interests
but Austria's. They then got a pleasant
man in London to take Lord Salisbury
aside and say to him, "Bother Austria;
tell us what England wants?" And Salis-
bury told him. It was all English, nothing
Austrian at all. Naturally enough rejoic-
ings went up in London and also in
Vienna at the respective "successes" they
had gained. "What are you chuckling
over?" said England to Austria. "Why
do you smile?" said Austria to Eng-
land. "Now, you are both so
happy, let us have a Congress," said a
voice from Berlin, and the jolly boys
of London and Vienna consented, before they
had smoothed the risible wrinkles at the
corners of their mouths. They are now
putting on glances of mutual distrust.
England is "uneasy" over the attitude
of Austria, and the latter Power is talking
wildly about England's bargain with Rus-
sia. The Berliners are poking fun at these
wise Powers which have made a clean breast
of their selfishness to the czar. A pretence
has been cleverly unmasked, and the Con-
gress, when it meets, will have at least one
delusive obstacle out of its way. Austrian
greed and English greed have been intro-
duced to each other, and neither looks
pleased to make the other's acquaintance.The czar, our St. Petersburg corre-
spondent relates, has ordered theatrical re-
presentations to be given celebrating the pro-
clamation of peace, which shows that the
expectation of a harmonious settlement is
very strong with the Russian government.
Austria's movement of forces toward the
Serbian, Roumanian and Herzegovinian
frontiers is not reassuring, but it is probably
no more than an imposing masquerade.
She wants to spend her sixty millions.

A Curious Delusion.

A wealthy New York family has recently
been annoyed by the vagaries of a lunatic
who imagines that one of the daughters of
the house has conceived an affection for
him and desires to become his wife. This
species of delusion is not uncommon. The
celebrated Miss Burdett Coutts, of London,
the adopted daughter of the rich banker,
was for a long time persecuted by a barrister
who, being briefless and impecunious, had
plenty of time to devote to the affair,
and who insisted that the heiress was
enamored of him and was only kept
from his arms by tyrannical guard-
ians. The discipline of police courts
and prisons failed for a long time to
undecieve the persevering suitor. It would
be interesting if our experts in the disease
of insanity would examine and explain the
causes of this remarkable delusion which
seems to affect so many different persons in
a similar manner. Perhaps a weak mind,
brooding over the large wealth enjoyed by
some single ladies and picturing the tempta-
tion held out to those who control their
affairs to hold on to such a guardianship,
may at last arrive at the conclusion that the
unfortunate heiresses are the victims of
persecution and sigh for a champion who
will come to their rescue. Such monomani-
acs live over again in their own lives,
only under somewhat different circum-
stances, the charming fairy tale of the
sleeping beauty, and are impressed with
the belief that they are the heroes who
are to awaken the princess and receive the reward of her hand
for their gallant services. It seems almost
a pity that a coarse policeman, a heavy club
and a pompous justice should awaken them
from so pleasant a dream. But laws are
laws, and ladies, even if they do happen to
be millionnaires, have a right to select
their own admirers, or at least their own
suits. One remarkable feature of this
curious delusion is that it always exists
in relation to very wealthy spinsters. We
do not remember ever to have heard of a
lunatic's insisting that a poor working girl
was in love with him, and amusing himselfby sitting on the doorstep of her residence,
ringing the bell and peeping in at the
windows in order to catch a glimpse of the
object of his adoration.

Stephens and Key Versus Potter.

The letter of Postmaster General Key to the
people of the South, warning them against the
revolutionary designs of the demo-
cratic party, and the letter of Mr. Alexander
H. Stephens, in reply to Mr. Potter, are in a
similar strain. We see no great reason for
these shrill notes of alarm, because we are
convinced that the Potter committee will
discover no facts of any importance
which are not already well known to the
country. We expect the investigation
to end in a fiasco. It was set on
foot by the artful use of exaggerated
statements as to the documents and evi-
dence said to be in the possession of certain
persons in Washington, which documents
and evidence were carefully withheld from
the inspection of the great body of demo-
cratic members whose votes were demanded
on the mere naked assertions of a few crafty
leaders. The witnesses who are to be sum-
moned before the committee will probably
disappoint the expectations which have been
raised by the democratic manipulators, the
most important of them having already de-
clared that they have as much to tell about
democratic as about republican frauds. Gen-
eral Butler, who was put on the committee for
minister purposes, will act zealously with the
republicans, and he is too astute and pene-
trating to be practised upon by bogus testi-
mony. His keen cross-questioning will
riddle the witnesses on whom the demo-
crats mainly rely, and he will take a mal-
icious pleasure in foiling his democratic as-
sociates on the committee. The mountain
will bring forth a mouse, and the result of
the investigation will be of little value to
the democrats, even as campaign literature.
We therefore see no necessity for such a
passionate appeal as Mr. Key makes to the
Southern people nor for the note of alarm
which has been sounded by Mr. Stephens.We quite agree with Mr. Stephens, how-
ever, in thinking that the movement will
be either a great farce or a great tragedy—a
great tragedy if a serious attempt is made
to depose President Hayes, but a great
farce if the investigation leads to nothing
but a mare's nest. We are confident that it
is only a mare's nest, which will cover Mr.
Potter and his committee with derision.
The sentiments of Mr. Stephens are ex-
pressed in the following vigorous para-
graphs of his letter:—I look upon the whole of this proceeding, con-
sidered as it was, conducted as it has been, as most
unwise, most unfortunate and most mischievous. Its
effect will be to disturb the peace, harmony and quiet
of the country. Neither Mr. Potter nor anybody else
can prevent it, and I say to him most respectfully
that nothing short of an immediate, general and firm
consent of action of the law and order-abiding people
of all parties, republicans and democrats, through-
out the Union in repudiation of this investigation
proceeding any further with a view to disturb the
Presidential title, such as announced by the Pennsylv-
ania democracy in their Convention a few days ago,
can arrest the most fatal consequences. Those who
have, through inconsideration, sowed the wind will
reap the whirlwind.My own opinion is, as I have repeatedly said,
this affair will prove in the end a contemptible
farce or a horrible tragedy. Whether it will lead to
the Mexicanization of our federal Republic the result
must show. But I say, as I said on another recent
occasion, that all sorts of institutions in the mind of
the people of this country, the idea that Mr. Hayes
was peacefully suggested by Congress as a compromise
and as a result of the "backstairs" of the great
land in the shape of a fraud in the ear of Eve, from
which sprang all our woes.We think Mr. Stephens' pitches his elo-
quence in too high a key, and that the
Potter movement is more fitted to provoke
derision than denunciation. Mr. Potter
confesses that nothing important can be
done without new evidence, and we know
enough of the situation to justify the belief
that the democrats will be disappointed in
their witnesses. We expect the Potter Com-
mittee to become a national laughing-stock
as soon as its investigation gets well under
way.Private Claims Against the Govern-
ment.A very convincing report has been made
by Mr. Potter, of this State, in support of
a bill drafted by him enlarging the jurisdic-
tion of the Court of Claims. Congress is
perpetually besieged by multitudes of private
claimants, and that body is so over-
burdened with other business that it is im-
possible for it to give proper consideration
to their claims. Citizens who have justice
on their side often get wearied out and
discouraged and abandon the pursuit,
while, on the other hand, the unscrupulous
advocates of fraudulent claims by dint of
perseverance often prevail. Mr. Potter pro-
poses that Congress and its committees shall
be relieved from all investigation of facts
connected with private claims of every
description. This bill provides that the
facts of every case shall first be investigated
and passed upon by the Court of Claims in
pursuance of regular judicial methods, and
that the Court when it renders its judg-
ment on the facts shall also deliver an
opinion as to the justice of the claim. This
would relieve Congress of the most burden-
some part of its duty, without injury or
inconvenience to honest claimants. No bill
reported to this Congress better deserves to
pass than this excellent one of Mr. Potter.

Judicious Action.

It is to be hoped that the liquor dealers
of the city who may get into trouble in re-
gard to their licenses, through the efforts of
the temperance societies and associations,
will not accept as a precedent for their own
action the conduct of Mr. Mark Lanigan
and Mr. Assemblyman Grady, at the close
of the proceedings in the Court of General
Sessions yesterday. As Mr. Whitney, a
member of Dr. Crosby's society and the
prosecutor in the case of Lanigan, was
passing out of the door of the court room,
the defendant, who had been fined \$250,
tapped him on the shoulder and expressed
a desire to be taken into partnership by
Mr. Whitney, since the business in which
he was engaged was evidently a profitable
one and much better nowadays than the
liquor traffic. Mr. Whitney indignantly
repelled the insinuation that he was
making money out of his prosecutions,
when Assemblyman Grady, not having
the House to expend his eloquence upon,
opened the floodgates of his
pent-up rhetoric on Dr. Crosby's coadjutor,
and after the use of such polite phrases as
"liar" and "perjurer" requested the
pleasure of meeting Mr. Whitney in the
Park and there "settling the issue." Mr.
Grady evidently forgot that he was no
longer in Albany. Such conduct as this iscalculated to injure the cause of the liquor
dealers very seriously. It is felt that they
have been unjustly and harshly treated, and
public sympathy is with them. But if they
show themselves to be bullies and black-
guards because a court passes a sentence
upon them public sentiment will speedily
change and it will be believed that the law
has done wisely in excluding men of intem-
perate action and language from the liquor
business.

Philanthropy and Horsetails.

Shall four bones, with the hair, skin,
muscle and fibrous tissue connected there-
with be cut from the tail of any horse as
fancy or fashion may dictate, and without
protest from the philippian world? Or shall
the great doctrine of equine rights asserted
by our laws be enforced against the taste of
people who see in the normal condition of
the horse's tail a want of culture and civil-
ization? This is the problem of the hour
with the world of people who talk horse,
whether on the race course or near
the establishment of the Society for the
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
It is assumed by Mr. Bergh that it hurts a
horse to cut his tail off; that what hurts a
horse's cruelty to that noble animal, and that
cruelty of that sort must be stopped by his
society. On the other hand, it is held that
all this is hasty assumption, and that so far
from his hurting a horse to have his tail cut
off it is, on the contrary, a rather exhilarating
process, and a luxury of which no well bred
horse should be deprived because of the
interference of a gentle enthusiast, animat-
ed by mistaken humanity. Between
authorities so competent as those that ex-
change hardiment on this great point we
shall not pretend to decide. They who
regard the operation of "docking"
as about an equivalent to the human usage
of paring the finger nails may have en-
tered into the feelings of the horse acutely—
with their knives; and they who suggest
that even the people who pare their nails
scrupulously respect the first joint of their
fingers must be regarded as accurate observ-
ers. But it is to be regretted that Mr.
Bergh did not regard this topic from a
standpoint higher than that of the consid-
eration of a pinch of pain. Man himself
once had a tail like the horse, or Huxley is
an ass, and it is within the limits of pos-
sibility that his advance in the scale of
animal life was due to some primitive pro-
cess of docking practised by the sharp teeth
of his contemporaries. It hurt, no doubt;
but would he have been a friend of the race
who had interfered with the process? Man's
operations on the horse should be taken
altogether—his clipping, shoeing, training,
feeding and docking him, and even the
practice of dentistry on him as pursued by
Professor House. All these operations tend
to the education and culture of the noble
animal and his more intimate assimilation
with humanity, and the reduction of his
untamed tail is even a part of the general
treatment that should by no means be inter-
fered with.

Free Baths.

The free baths are to be in their places
and open to the public on Saturday next.
The first plunge of the season can be en-
joyed on that day as a wholesome prepara-
tion for the Sabbath. Cleanliness is next
to godliness, and no doubt the priv-
ilege of a free use of the waters of the
two rivers afforded by these ad-
mirable institutions helps to make the
poorer classes of the city more self-respect-
ing and to improve their morals as well as
their bodily health. The baths were well
managed last season, and will doubtless
maintain their good character this year.
The policy of retaining the female teachers
who have given satisfaction is a wise
one. It is noteworthy that no fatal
accident has ever occurred in the
baths, and this is mainly due to the
skill, promptness and courage of the fe-
male teachers, who are ready for any
emergency and whose perfection in the art
of swimming imparts confidence to begin-
ners. The public baths are so popular and
their usefulness is so evident that they
could not now be spared. Their sanitary
value cannot be over-estimated, and they
have besides been the means of greatly de-
creasing the loss of life from careless bath-
ing in the rivers. As the city grows in
population the number of baths ought to
be increased. Indeed, two more baths
could at the present time be used with ad-
vantage, and there ought to be no begrudg-
ing of money for a purpose so beneficial to
the public health.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Brun von Stangen, of Königsberg, is at the Hotel
Brunswick.General Sherman will arrive at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel this morning from Washington.
Mr. K. Rockwood Hear and General Nathaniel P.
Banks, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue
Hotel.Among those who called upon Governor Robinson
yesterday morning at St. James' Hotel was ex-Gov-
ernor Samuel J. Tilden.A new glossary of Chinese and Japanese terms
most useful to travellers, by Herbert A. Giles, British
Consul, will soon appear.Thomas Walsh, of St. Louis, has been relieved from
duty as Superintendent of Construction of the new
Custom House of that place.Major A. T. Herndon, who was formerly a repub-
lican, has been nominated for Congress by the nation-
alists of the first district of Iowa.A new life of Sir Martin Frobisher, the British ad-
miral, who fought the Spanish Armada, by Rev.
Frank Jones, is written in clear narrative style.St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.):—"The democratic
papers are beginning to realize the fact that Grant will
be the next republican candidate for President."It is said that General Wincher, of West Virginia,
an ex-Union soldier, is to succeed Pension Agent Cox,
of Washington, who retires on the 1st of July next.Prince Bismarck's "Political Life and Action," by
Ludwig Hahn, based on documents, has received the
thanks both of the Chancellor and of Emperor Wil-
helm.Alexander H. Stephens has announced that he will
be a candidate for Congress at the next election. His
"spunk" being "up" the Bourbons had better look
out.The Lincoln Union Lodge will hold a reunion at its
rooms, corner of Christopher and Hudson streets,
next Saturday night, at which Mrs. Natalie Pollard,
the captain of the lodge, will speak.Colonel Albert D. Shaw, our Consul at Toronto, was
the recipient of a banquet in that city last evening,
previous to his departure for Manchester, England,
where he will fill the same position.It is probable that Commodore Beaumont, Chief
Signal Officer of the Navy, now on duty at the Navy
Department, will be ordered to command the Boston
Navy Yard, vice Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, or-
dered as Superintendent at the Naval Academy.
His Majesty the King of Spain, by royal order ofApril 15, raised Señor Fernando Miranda, a Spanish
artist of this city, to the grade of Commodore of
Isabella Catholic for his services in the Carlist war as
a correspondent of the illustrated foreign and Ameri-
can press.John Kelly, an American contractor on the Lehigh
Canal and a member of the firm of John Hickler &
Co., has mysteriously disappeared with \$15,000 in
Canadian currency on his person. Post play is feared,
as he could have no object in absconding, his affairs
being in a satisfactory condition.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Chicago Post (rep.) says, "Put Potter down—
as after the Presidency."The Burlington Hawkeye thinks that Colonel Stone
should be recommended to Congress.The Southern democratic papers praise the con-
stitution of the Potter investigating committee.All of the republican papers are praising the Ves-
mont platform as a model of political orthodoxy.Pomroy, of Kansas, will, it is said, make an effort
to contest the succession to Senator Ingalls' seat.The Bridgeport (Conn.) Farmer (dem.) thinks that
the democratic party was never more unified than
now.The Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.) says that Ewing, in
the contest for Congress in his new district, will have
a "walk over."It is intimated that Senator Thurman will wear his
armor in the coming struggle for the control of the
next Congress.Congressman Sawyer is reported to have said that
the tariff bill will pass in a free house, and that Con-
gress will adjourn about the first of June.The New Orleans Democrat (dem.) does not like the
attitude of Alexander H. Stephens. It accuses him
of acting with the republicans while still pretending
to be a democrat.The St. Louis Globe-Democrat (rep.) says that Mr.
Glover will now be elected to the Senate, and it ad-
vances the Republican (dem.) to come out in favor of
Mr. Hardin at once.Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.):—"The Ohio republi-
cans will give Hayes the shake at their Convention
unless Potter drives them into recognizing him. And
then their only chance will be to endorse him 'with-
out recourse.'"A correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer (dem.)
writes from Louisville that "there are influences at
work to nominate Brewster for Governor of Kentucky.
He may then get up against Grant for President as an
equally bold candidate."Congressman Banning says that he reserved the
right in Committee of the Whole to call the yeas and
nays in the House on the amendment to his Army bill
by which the present strength of the army would be
continued. He hopes to defeat it.

AMUSEMENTS.

GILMORE'S GARDEN—THEODORE THOMAS' SUM-
MER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.It is a mistake to suppose that Thomas is not draw-
ing to Gilmore's Garden a fashionable clientele or one
that does not thoroughly appreciate the superb music
which he is nightly presenting for the enjoyment of
the public. The audience last evening was next in
point of numbers to that which attended on the op-
erations of the musical world, the growing taste for
his musical work. The programme was as fol-
lows:—Percussion: Polka; "Johann Strauss; bal-
let music and wedding procession, Ferarinos,
Rabastin—1. "Torchlight Dance of the Baya-
dères;" 2. "Torchlight march of the Bayadères of Cas-
tore;" 3. "Second Dance of the Bayadères;" 4.
"Wedding Procession;" Waltz, "Artistic Life," Joseph
Strauss; overture, "Faust," Wagner; large,
Händel, cornet obligato by Mr. R. Schubert;
Symphonic Poem, "Phaeton," Saint-Saens; Hun-
garian Rhapsody No. 2, Liszt; Indian March,
"Artistic Life," Strauss; Polka, St. Jacques;
waltz, "Wiener Fräulein," Johann Strauss; overture,
"Martha," Flotow.